

# the bullet

mary washington college  
Nov. 8, 1971

p.o. box 1115, fredericksburg, virginia

*'... it hasn't been challenged for 20 years'*

## Student calls for end to Honor System

by Robin Darling

The Honor System, under question for several years, may be abolished next semester.

Jack Flynn, a sophomore day student here, is working on a plan which, if approved by the student body, would abolish the system as it now stands. "I want to do away with the whole thing," he said. "I want to replace it with a simple two-sentence academic code, saying something like 'Plagiarism and cheating are not accepted here,' and what the consequences would be. This would be strictly academic; there would be nothing social about it."

And, although another set of changes in the Honor Constitution has recently been proposed, Honor Council President Beth Conrad agrees with Flynn, in part: "He's got really good ideas, and maybe there's some value in what he has to say. There's no safety and security in the system the way it is now."

Flynn has not yet completed all the steps which must be taken before the students can vote on his plan. First, he must bring before the Honor Council a petition signed by ten percent of the student body, or about 230 students. If the Council approves the petition, the proposal will then be presented to the students, who may in turn approve it by a two-thirds vote of a simply majority.

"I want to get the majority of the students to vote," Flynn said. "I believe that there would

be an assembly at which I could explain my position, and a member of the Council could disagree. Then students would immediately go back to their dorms and vote—we want enough people to vote and get rid of this. All I want to do is give students an alternative to what they have."

Flynn has also talked to faculty members about the abolition of the Honor System. "I had originally intended to poll the faculty and get a vote next semester. But I'm not sure whether or not I got an honest reaction from the faculty—I was told they're afraid for their jobs and I've found out that's right."

"I realize that this will all fall in their laps—no longer will there be a student body to decide guilt and punishment," Flynn proposes a faculty board that would judge cases where an academic code had been violated. "The cases would probably mostly be plagiarism. And most of the faculty are handling this already. Students aren't qualified to handle questions of this sort, anyway."

He also noted some of the possible consequences of such an arrangement, predicting that take-home tests and unproctored examinations would be less widely used.

Student reaction to his proposals, he stated, "Hasn't been that good. But everyone I've talked to wants to do away with the social aspect."

It should be obvious that there's just no point in it. When I spoke in front of the Honor Council, different members are unclear, they'd bend over backwards to try to get her out of trouble. Well, that's silly. That's not justice."

Conrad also expressed a desire to see the Honor System put to a vote: "I think the whole system needs to be voted on every few years. The one we have now is 72 years old... something drastically needs to be done."

Like Flynn, Conrad favors removing from the Honor Code the provisions for dealing with social violations. "But I think we should have it academically, with a Grievances Committee to handle that part of it. I am in favor of doing away with the social part of it. The Security Department of the Administration should handle it."

Noting various flaws within the present system, she said "It gets all stalled the way it is now. I don't want a farce around here."

## Commission to study change

The recently created Age of Majority Commission will hold a public hearing at the state capital this Wednesday, November 10 at 9:30 a.m. to allow interested citizens to make suggestions influencing the Commission recommendations to the General Assembly.

Created by the 1971 General Assembly, the Age of Majority Commission is studying the feasibility and desirability of lowering the age of majority to eighteen years. Since the legal age for voting in federal and state elections is now eighteen, the

Commission's job is to determine whether this should also be the legal age for such activities as signing contracts, buying alcoholic beverages, and writing a will. The Commission is to report its

recommendations to the General Assembly. According to Ford Quillen, head of the Age of Majority Commission, "A request has been made that we have the report in by December first."

Quillen said that the process of changing the age of majority would involve preparation in a special session of the state legislature and later voting on the individual bills. "We're actually not supposed to issue public statements on that," he added. "It would tend to make these persons more responsible, but I'd really rather stay clear of that."

In response to questions about the effects of a change of legal age on Virginia residents between the ages of 18 and 21, Quillen said, "I couldn't answer that." He felt the influence of Wednesday's hearing on the Commission's recommendations would be "hard to predict." Persons unable to attend the hearing are invited to send a written statement of their views to Commission in care of the Division of Statutory Research and Drafting, post office box 3-AG, Richmond, Virginia, 23208.

Other members of the commission are Senator Hunter B. Andrews, Barry C. Bishop, Delegate Duncan C. Gibb, Delegate Thomas W. Moss, Senator William F. Stone, Senator William F. Parkerson, W. Jackson Shepard, and Delegate Eleanor P. Sheppard.

## Howell wins, heads for governorship

by Val Minto

In last week's election of a new lieutenant governor, more voters turned out than anyone had expected.

Henry Howell, the victor, had ran a campaign similar to his 1969 race for governor; mainly, he appealed to Virginians to vote for a man who would "champion the cause of the consumer, the ordinary taxpayer, the little man against the big boys." Howell had entered the race as the best known of the other two candidates, and had decided to run as an independent after the Democratic Party abandoned primary elections, and instead began to use conventions for nominating candidates. Howell believed that he would be "closed-out" by a convention and thus decided to run as an independent.

George J. Kostel, the Democratic candidate, ran a "quiet" campaign stressing his eight-year record in the General Assembly, his ability to unify the many factions of the Democratic Party and his major aim of representing "all the peoples of Virginia in the tradition of the late Mr. Reynolds."

Throughout the race the Republican candidate, George P. Shafran emphasized his close ties with Governor Holton, declaring his greater ability to help the governor. But he also stressed that he is "more aggressive" than Holton, especially in opposing court-ordered busing.

Howell, a Democratic state senator from Norfolk whose "populist platform" emphasized consumer reforms, gained most of the votes that gave him an early lead in the state's urban centers. He also ran well ahead in several suburban and rural areas, including places where he had previously lost his bid for the governorship. Howell's strong display in-

dicated broad backing for his "pocket-book" issues that "cut across racial lines" in spite of antagonistic reactions to his moderate stand on the busing issue, especially strong around the Richmond area. Howell had no big names behind him, but he did have the support of organized labor and the leadership of the black community across the state.

Many people in both parties believe that the principle losers were the two strong backers: Godwin for Kostel and Holton for Shafran. Shafran had lost in many areas where the Republicans traditionally did very well, in spite of the fact that Holton had staked much of his prestige on Shafran's chances. Shafran's poor showing presented the Governor with his "second electoral blow in two years". Shafran was Holton's hand-picked candidate and Holton campaigned strongly for him, just as he had done for Republican Ray. L. Garland, who was overwhelmingly defeated last year by the independent Harry F. Byrd, Jr. The Republican loss in Virginia can also be a hard blow to those above the Governor since Shafran was also a supporter of the Nixon-Agnew administration.

The lieutenant governor's race was also a possible "warm-up" for the race for governor in 1973 with both parties and Howell preparing themselves for a new effort to win the Executive Mansion two years from now. So far, only Howell said that would definitely run for the governorship since he won this year. Kostel and Shafran were possible contestants for their respective parties' nominations if they won or lost narrowly in this race. Both Kostel and Shafran, who gave up their seats in the General Assembly to seek the lieutenant governorship, do not plan to give up politics completely. As Shafran said, "Politics gets into your blood."

# Women presidents 'see no disadvantages'

by Kathy Duley

At a time when women are fighting for equal opportunities in jobs and acceptance on the basis of their merit rather than their sex, the lack of women holding the office of college president becomes increasingly noticeable. This deficiency stands out more in all-women's colleges.

Few women's colleges have or have had women presidents, although Catholic-controlled women's colleges have been and continue to be an exception. The presidents of such colleges are usually nuns, subject to the rules and regulations of their particular order, thus restricting their freedom and power. Recently some policies have been relaxed, allowing more flexibility in the position of president. Wellesley College, Radcliffe College, Cedar Crest College, and, until this fall, Sweetbriar College are among the few colleges to have women presidents. Pembroke College, associated with Brown University, and Hunter College of City University of New York have women serving as presidential deans or chancellors of the individual college, with male presidents of the university system.

Marymount College, a private, Catholic, all-women's college in Arlington, Virginia, has always had nuns as presidents. Sister Marie Majella Berg, the current president, said that she felt no disadvantages in having women presidents. She stressed that it depends on the person who is serving as president to make the difference—that it is not the sex of the individual which makes the president good or bad. Sister Majella felt that communications were "very good" between her administration and the students. As a women's college president she said she had always been very well received, by both men and women. Instead of being discriminated against, she felt that there were some advantages to being a woman, especially in a situation where most others present were male. She explained that the aim of Marymount College is to develop individual qualities of leadership. Sister Majella believes that having a woman president, as well as being located in an area where there was an opportunity for interaction with other colleges and the community, helps to develop the individual potential. "There is still a place" for an all-women's or all-men's college within a social community, Sister Majella said. The disadvantage, she noted, comes when such a college is in an isolated location.

Wellesley College, a women's college twelve miles from Boston, has had women presidents since it opened in 1875. President Ruth S. Adams believes that the advantages "far outweigh" the disadvantages of having a woman as president. "The commitment of a college to the education for women is also a commitment to providing opportunities for women within its own ranks and dramatizing the capacity of women by examples. To talk to women of aspiring towards administrative or academic careers and then not use women in administration or on the faculty seems to me an untenably paradoxical status for a women's college." She said that she could not compare the differences of having a woman president to having a man president, as Wellesley had never experienced a male president. Nor could she compare the degree of communications between students and administration, although "there are some things which I suspect women prefer to talk about with men." Adams' experiences of discrimination during her career were limited, she said, to one incident in which she was discriminated against in favor of another woman.

Chancellor Grellet Simpson, when asked about his views on women college presidents, agreed with the ideas expressed by Adams and Sister Majella. He felt there would be "no difference" in having a woman president, but that the individual holding the office made the difference. He believed that women presidents "have had a decided advantage" at meetings he had attended with other college presidents. Simpson stressed the importance of having more highly trained women on college faculties and stated that the difficulty in choosing women as college presidents lies in finding competent and dedicated women to fill the office. He cited the recent resignation of the woman president at Sweetbriar College and her male successor as a case in which the best qualified person was chosen, and that person happened not to be a woman. He explained that in the past it has been a "hard-selling job" to choose a woman for the office of college president. This is particularly true in the South where women are not taken "seriously" about their careers. Simpson added that women "cannot complain about their role" if they chose marriage at the expense of a career. Asked about the possibility of a woman becoming Chancellor of Mary Washington upon Simpson's upcoming retirement, he said that the "best person" would

be chosen and that he would be "very pleased" if a woman was considered the best person.

## Simpson, on Self-Study

by Pattie Laynor

Present at the November 2 Senate meeting held last Tuesday were six members of the faculty Steering Committee, a committee originally formed to work on the Mary Washington College Self-Study Program and composed of administrative and facultative members of MWC and S.A. President Ann Welsh. They attended the Senate meeting in order to outline for Senate members the purposes behind and organization of the steering committee and to give the senators a resume of the MWC self-study report.

James Croushore, Dean of the college, called the self-studies program a "qualitative examination of the institution", stressing that before this program was initiated studies of MWC were done primarily on a quantitative basis. Chancellor Simpson added that the self-studies program involved "evaluation of the college by a broad spectrum of the college community" through polls of the student body and individual departmental self-evaluations. Simpson also pointed out that in the Self-study guide the Steering Committee has made some pertinent recommendations concerning the future policies of MWC, for instance, continued coeducation of MWC at the present pace and not "at the academic expense of the college," the offering of more than one degree, and the future appointment of a unique Board of Visitors for the college, not affiliated in any way with the Board of Visitors of UVa.

A proposal was made that MWC join the newly forming Immunization of Virginia Students, and a recommendation was made that MWC join immediately in order to become charter members and qualify for a position on the decision-making board. The cost of joining would be \$50, and would involve a vote of the senate to secure the needed funds. It was agreed that each Senator would determine the feelings of her constituents before the next Senate meeting when discussion on this matter will resume.

# New 'Big Brother' developed by scientists

(AFS)—Early this year, a National Security Agency computer specialist proposed attaching miniature electronic tracking devices to 20 million Americans. The "transponders" would transmit the wearers' locations by radio to a computer and could be used "for arrests following riots or confrontations" and for "monitoring" aliens and political sub groups.

Such devices seem to be the bitter fruits of a rapidly developing field, referred to euphemistically by its adherents as "Behavioral Engineering." One of its chief apostles, psychologist Robert S. Schwartzgebel, is urging the government to consider increased use of devices "designed to control group behavior." Noting that the government already spends much of its budget on prison, cops, judges, etc. (social control hardware) Schwartzgebel proposes shifting "just a small portion" of the defense budget away from the development of weaponry to "devices for measuring the positively reinforcing desirable behaviors of large groups." (The government could easily accomplish this, he added, "because 80 per cent of the manufacturing assets in the United States is controlled by about 2000 of the largest corporations.")

Schwartzgebel may become the Father of Big Brother. In 1964, he proposed and tested a system for keeping watch on parolees by requiring them to wear small electronic devices that would continually transmit their location to a base station.

This "electronic rehabilitation system" has been developed further by Schwartzgebel's twin brother, Ralph, who conducted a government subsidized study of "coercive behavior modification techniques." Published earlier this year it described electronic devices for measuring the erection of a penis that could be linked to the personal transmitters thus providing the capability of "precisely monitoring sex offenders within the community."

Barton L. Ingraham of Berkeley's School of Criminology defending the Schwartzgebel's system went on to suggest that "further control" could be achieved through recent developments in electrophysiology. Not only might "complete and continuous surveillance" of a person who had demonstrated "criminal tendencies" be possible, but "automatic deterrence or blocking" of the criminal activity by electronic stimulation of the brain prior to the commission of the act is also feasible.

Electronic stimulation of the brain can make the prospect of human robots under the control of a mad scientist or politician a reality. Electrical impulses injected into the brain can induce, inhibit or modify such phenomena as movement, fear, pain and pleasure.

At the Yale School of Medicine, Jose Delgado has implanted radio transceivers into the heads of his experimental subjects so that he can monitor and control their activities and emotions from a distant location. Computers have already been tested on subjects in mental "hospitals". The machines are programmed for undesirable behavior and send out inhibitory instructions.

One experimenter using such electronic stimulation of the brain ordered his subject to close his hand into a fist. The man could not resist. "Doctor," he said, "your electricity is stronger than my will." Another human guinea pig reported, "I don't know what came over me. I felt like an animal."

In another brain control experiment, a man, given a brain wired into a pleasure center of his brain, "pushed himself to the point of orgasm." And a "therapist" was almost seduced by an "attractive, cooperative" woman under the influence of brain waves.

In "Physical Control of the Mind," Delgado—whose work is funded in part by the Defense Department—predicted that ESB could become a

"master control of human behavior by means of man-made plans and instruments."

Although maintaining law and order through brain control would "require a government with virtually total powers," Ingraham sees several things in its favor: it would be "completely effective," it would obviate the need for the "massive changes in the social system" necessary if crime were to be eliminated, and it "would be relatively cheap."



## Majors program: inert masses

by Debra Grey Branham

In reference to the Special Majors Programs instituted by the College: After finally receiving notice of the committee's decision on my self-designed major, I have thought for a couple of weeks. I will now communicate my sentiments on the program (to whoever gives attention to this letter).

At first I am inclined to say that someone is guilty of gross insincerity: that is, that the new major programs were not initiated with the hope of enlarging a student's academic experiences; or, that in the execution of the proposed programs the inherent effectualness in them has been intentionally negated.

Perhaps I would be countered by some, drawing attention to the fact that several majors have been approved—I have heard of several in ecology and linguistics. As examples, ecology and linguistics are two areas of study which constitute disciplines already in existence, even if they are not formally offered at Mary Washington. They are pre-existing tracks along which one has the "option" of running. From the objections expressed to me concerning my outlined program, something is now apparent to me—the New Majors Programs will have nothing to do with utilizing a student's uniqueness, and the ability of the student to focus knowledge and information through that uniqueness. It is obviously not only concerned with the re-assertion of old forms in new disguises. It is this hypocrisy that is disgusting.

As consolation to myself I try and figure where the reluctance to allow flexibility comes from. This rigidity appears in the very atmosphere where knowledge and creativity should make freedom of mind more possible. I can only think that Academia becomes like most other extensions of the world—each extension in its own way destroying beauty, justice, freedom, ending possibility in probability. Here, as elsewhere, people choose their element, to be frozen and preserved in it—and in relation to that element maintain a fixed (deadly) identity. Anything that appears able to dissolve any old form is found intolerable, because it is vastly threatening. What else am I to think? I go through classroom and office and I see people clutching at an assortment of roles—ambitious young

Ph.D.ers, immobile scholars, conceited self-imagined intellectuals, Virginia gentlemen, ad nauseum.

In relation to the actual processing of my application, I encountered a lack of co-operation. After a month and a half I finally received notice of the program's rejection. In the interim I met with stallings and a cross-examination which revealed a lack of understanding of my area of interest and intended major. Upon receiving notice of my rejection I was reminded that the committee felt that I should "more carefully define an area of concentration and, perhaps, retitling (my major) so as to better reflect what I have in mind." The absurdities here are apparent—more carefully defining would destroy my conception as it exists as my conception; not letting me attempt to work out my own orientation eliminates the possibility that I could ever communicate that orientation in a more "carefully defined" way. And thirdly, no one knows what I or any other fellow has in mind—and is apparently determined to maintain that status quo. If we use the naming process effectively enough, we can eliminate all sorts of untidy possibilities, (like communication, newness, initiative, fear hence courage.) Give a thing a name, any name, just so long as it's a name.

At this point I will succumb to the inclination to end this letter. The subject of the special major is no longer in my scope of interest. I have met my obligation of expressing my sentiments on the matter. Why I actually bother to write this, I don't know. I gather it will only encounter inert masses of fact, and will be smiled away. But there is sometimes consolation in expressing oneself—no matter how pointless or isolated that expression. Perhaps all is best as it stands. A mediating success can often do one a disservice, in that it may prolong and disguise a situation that is not good. I do not necessarily believe, but I hope that the self-consuming tendency of all things ungood may ultimately affect itself. And in reference to education (in the broadest sense of the word) I can at least hope that as it exists it will eventually cease to exist.

## editorial

## Honor dismissal

Last year the BULLET supported neither candidate in the election for Honor Council president not because neither was qualified, but because the Honor System is not worthy of preservation on this campus.

At its inception the System was purportedly designed to further an atmosphere of trust among students and faculty. Modeled after the University of Virginia code, it included all the virtues necessary for a proper 18th century gentleman. Those virtues are not in question here. No doubt they did serve as a reminder of polite and gentlemanly honor within an academic community.

As it has emerged, however, the Honor System is one of outright scare tactics. Every student who received honor counseling freshman year remembers the admonitions against lying, stealing, cheating and plagiarism—juxtaposed with the admission that lies to boyfriends and parents were a social necessity.

No one can deny the usefulness of scare tactics—if they work. It is no longer wise, however, to leave doors unlocked and money unwatched. On the other hand, if an outraged student catches a thief or a cheater, the chances of punishment are slight: as they say themselves, members of the Honor Council will bend over backwards to try to understand an offender.

This year we support Jack Flynn's efforts to abolish the Honor System, and his proposals for replacing it. It is, as it operates now, useless; worse, it is ludicrous—because it is meaningless and because it is worn out.

R.D.

## feedback

### Praet appeals for opinion

To the Editor:

1. Joy Praet, do hereby declare that all student opinion is equal and valid. The process of academic evolution requires not only leadership but also peer participation. In order to initiate academic reform, the following programs have been implemented:

1. The Free University course offerings were organized in response to student suggestion.

2. A committee of department representatives (dept. reps.) has been established in order to facilitate the expression and exchange of interdepartmental criticism and suggestions.

3. Those students appointed to student-faculty committees have been united to establish a cross reference of academic issues.

The question now becomes one of individual involvement in the academic program. My position is a reformation of open access to the executive office. I can only function in my fullest capacity if students feel free to come to me with any negative, positive, or directional commentary.

I can be reached or found in any of the following places.

1. Framar, Room 2, first bed on the left: ext. 523, 338, 350, 400, 373-9700

2. Monroe Lounge, during the day, especially during lunch (!)

3. Rose Room, Seacobe, 5:30-6:00, daily

4. Post Office, 6:05, daily
5. Framar Bridge Parlor, 6-7, (more than 1 should?)
6. Late Breakfast, everyday, 8:30-9:00

No matter what words or gimmicks I use to appeal to you, I just want to hear from you. There's so much we can do.

Joy Praet  
Academic Affairs Chairman

### Movie crowd obnoxious

To the Editor:

The conduct of the audiences at the Saturday night campus movies is extremely objectionable. The inappropriate giggling, applause, and out-loud talking is both annoying and embarrassing. Not one student here would behave so obnoxious at a public theater. Why, then, when the audience consists of students and their guests, must some individuals be so immature?

I have just two suggestions to those responsible. If you're not interested in the movie, don't go. And if you do go, please have some consideration, if not out of self-respect, at least because other people there might like to see the movie in peace.

Debby Stahl

## THE BULLET

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Signed letters to the editor are invited from all readers. The BULLET will print all letters within the limits of space and subject to the laws of libel.

Letters should be brought to the BULLET office no later than Thursday before the Monday of publication.

The BULLET reserves the right to edit all contributions for grammatical and technical errors.

Subscriptions are \$4.00 per year. Write The BULLET, Box 1115, College Station, Fredericksburg, Va. 22406.



# Educational day care center to begin

by Liz Dodge

Plans are underway for a student run educational day care center which will be established here for the care of preschool children of anyone associated with the college.

Debbie Mandelker, who formulated the idea for a day care center on campus, stressed the educational aspect of this program, saying, "This is not just a babysitting service." Meetings are being held once a week this semester to train students who volunteered to staff the center. At these meetings, the students will gain ideas for teaching the children based on "specific theories of education" which Mandelker has been researching. Her ideas for teaching the children include play therapy, conference circles, creative drawing and acting, and art using natural materials. Mandelker stated "Hopefully this will be a learning experience for both the children and their teachers." And there is even a possibility that this volunteer work could count as independent study hours in psychology, sociology, or education depending upon the professor.

Mandelker estimated that 45 students have volunteered to aid in the day care center and over 120 hours have been promised, but she added that "new people are always wanted." The training sessions will continue throughout this semester and the day care center is expected to open next semester.

The center will operate from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday for the children of professors, day students, college custodians, secretaries, maintenance men, or anyone else associated with the college. The center will care for children up to age five, the bottom age limit being whenever the child is toilet-trained.

Mandelker anticipates having the fee for child care at the center vary on a scale of up to three dollars per week—not to garner funds, but to "add responsibility to both sides."

Aiding Mandelker in directing the day care center will be a faculty advisory board consisting of Joseph Ellis, Michael Mery, and Paul Slayton. The professors aid by giving advice and in accumulating donations of money, furniture, toys, or other useful articles for the project.

Mandelker is still working on a few unresolved factors involving licensing, location and adherence with health regulations.

The establishment of a day care center on campus is part of a trend in this country that has sprung from the recognition of women as a growing part of the U.S. labor force and also from research in children's education that has shown that an important part of a child's development occurs before it is of school age.

Finding that only 500,000 of the 11.6 million children in the U.S. whose mothers work are in licensed day care centers, the White House Conference on Children last year expressed an "overriding concern" for the development of "a massive plan for small community-based care facilities, foster homes, group homes, and day care."

Reflecting the Conference's concern, the United States Senate last September approved its version of a child development plan. Another is now in consideration in the House and a compromise of the two is expected to be passed and signed into law perhaps as early as the end of this year.

The bill passed by the Senate authorized the expenditure this fiscal year of \$500 million for Head Start and \$100 million for planning and training personnel for expanded centers for children development. For the next fiscal year the Senate bill would allot \$2 billion for combined Head Start and children development programs, part of which would include the establishment of a national system of day care facilities.

Economic experts explain this growing need for day care centers as a result of inflation and the desire for a higher standard of living which fosters families in which both parents work. A Senate finance committee report stated "Between 1950 and 1970 the participation of women in the labor force increased from 33 per cent to 43 per cent. During the same period, however, the labor force participation of mothers rose dramatically, almost doubling over the 20 years from 22 per cent in 1950 to 42 per cent in 1970."

Education officials argue for day care centers on the basis that much more of a child's intellectual development takes place during a child's preschool years than has generally been assumed. Joseph Reid, executive director of the Child Welfare League of America explains "The first five

years of life are significant years for the intellectual and emotional development of all children. Many children from middle-class families are deprived by missing out on the enrichment that a good preschool program can provide. Good day care programs are few and far between even for the families who can afford to pay for them. As a result, the opportunity for developing mental and social skills in the early years is all too often lost."

Opposition to expanded day care programs say that this would lead to government take over on the job of child rearing which in the U.S. has traditionally been thought to lie with the parents.

The president of the Day Care and Child Development Council of America disagrees with this idea that America is a child-loving society, saying "We're not even a child-sustaining society. We ignore the most dependent children or give a pittance to keep our consciences clean. We spend nine dollars on an aging adult for every dollar we spend on a child—which means that many kids will be per-

manently handicapped in their first six years by lack of social, emotional, intellectual, and physical opportunity."

Sensing the need for businesses to offer day care services and using concepts of early childhood education gleaned from past years' research, the U.S. Office of Education last June opened a day care center with the goal of providing an example of good day care design and management for other industries, hopefully encouraging state and local government and private industries to operate similar centers.

Architect Ron Haase used the 7,000 available square feet to construct multilevel areas, some from which adults can talk to children at eye level, crawl-throughs and play platforms. This center enrolled 50 children from three to four years of age of OE

See MANDELKER, page 5

## National bicycle legislation

The present trend towards bicycling among Americans of all ages as an alternative to driving around the country in automobiles has led to massive ecological legislation during the past year.

The Bicycle Transportation Act of 1971, HR 9369, introduced last June by Congressman Ed Koch of New York, has been sent to the Public Works Committees in both the House and the Senate.

The act, if passed, would allow states and communities to use highway trust money on a 50-50 matching basis for the development of bicycles lanes and paths.

Koch said on September 29, before the House in Congress: "Safety requires that cyclists be given their own lane on the road or a special bike path. In New York City a lot of green signs have been put on streets to indicate recommended places for bicycling—but nothing has been done to separate the cyclist from the cars. My own view is that this is dangerous tokenism! To encourage bike riding without providing the necessary safety precautions is foolhardy. Many people are afraid to bike today because of the very real danger from cars and buses, but would do so if given their own lane on city streets. Cyclists must be encouraged in their fight for bike lanes, and the municipalities of our country must be used to take the necessary steps to make bicycling more attractive and safe."

While this bill is in the Public Works Committees, those wishing to contact committee chairmen and offer their support of the Bicycle Transportation

Act of 1971 can write to: Honorable John A. Blatnick, Public Works Chairman, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515, and the Honorable Jennings Randolph, Public Works Chairman, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

On the west coast, a California grass roots ecology organization has successfully exercised the people's right to initiative power. The People's Lobby gathered 339,000 signatures necessary to place the Clean Environment Act on the next state ballot. The signature campaign amounted to a total cost of \$9,000 in contrast to the half-million generally spent on such campaigns.

The campaign's success was a direct result of the U.S. Supreme Court decision (Diamond vs. Bland) which defended the citizen's right to petition in shopping centers. Volunteers worked for five months gathering the signatures and managed to establish California as a primary ecology battlefield of the nation.

If passed by the voters, the Clean Environment Act would close many loopholes in existing environmental laws and would crack down on pollution offenders in the state.

Now that the Clean Environment Act is on the June primary, it was reported that large corporate polluters are gathering an approximate \$6 million to defeat the act. Last year \$50,000 was spent by the "road gang lobbies" to defeat a proposition which would have permitted a portion of the gasoline tax funds to be used for mass transit, rather than on highways exclusively.

Students wishing more information on people's power can contact: The People's Lobby, 1524 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90027.

Public initiative in lobbying for ecology and bikeology has been shown to be an effective method of showing concern for the environment on all levels—and in getting things done.

In Montpellier, France, motorists will drive public cars parked at designated locations in the city in an experimental approach to the problem of traffic congestion. The promoters believe that one car used on a public basis can provide the service of 15 privately-owned cars that consume most of the available parking spaces for the day.

Members pay \$75.00 and are given a key that fits all the cars, and slugs to place into the meter. The car will operate for 20 miles on one slug, costing \$1.80. When the member has reached his designation, he parks the car at the nearest car depot, then goes on his way by foot.

In Madison, Wisconsin, students join the Yellow Jersey Bicycle Cooperative to economize and to participate in movements relative to the "bike-cause." For \$3, students get a four-year membership in Yellow Jersey, which is largely student supported. This entitles the member to discount prices, a free service clinic that teaches cyclists how to make their own repairs, organize bike tours and political involvement in promoting city bike paths.

The President of Cal Poly College in San Luis Obispo, California, has recently authorized the removal of approximately 390 temporary on-street automobile parking spaces so bike lanes can be constructed.

## NEWS

The National Ballet, resident dance company of Washington, D.C., will perform tonight at 7:30 p.m. in George Washington Hall.

The Company will present four classical ballet selections: "Serenade," choreographed by George Balanchine; "Black Swan," choreographed by Marius Petipa; "The Witch Boy," choreographed by Jack Carter; and "Raymonda," re-staged by Frederic Franklin.

National Ballet was founded in 1962 and serves as an integral part of community and cultural life of the Washington area. Since its founding, the Company has concentrated on performing the classical ballets of history.

Permanent ticket registrations are now ready for those students with temporary registrations. The deadline for pickup is Monday, November 15.

The Hoof Prints Club will sponsor the fall horse show to be held at the Grey Horse Stables Saturday November 13 and Sunday November 14. Ringside parking is \$1. Additional details may be obtained from Carol Quintance, Box 2395 Class Station or Ext. 410.

The Class Council will sponsor a concert featuring the "Spurrows" November 22 at 8 p.m. in GW Auditorium. Tickets are \$1.50 advance and \$2 at the door.

## Mandelker forms day care center

from page 4

employees. Of these, 60 per cent are from low-income homes and 10 per cent have handicaps. The Office of Education hopes to study the effect of this center on the parents' morale, use of sick leave, and general work performance.

Martin Engle of the OE's National Center for Educational Research stated "In the past, day care has either been custodial, with children kept tranquilized by too many naps, or, if it included creative play it was too expensive and intended only for the better income families. We hope in this project to fuse custodial and nutritional care, creative play, and education."

As hoped, other companies have followed OE's lead in day care and established such facilities in their own industries. American Telephone and Telegraph affiliate in Washington D.C., Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone opened a day care center last year to care for 110 children of C&P workers. This year a second center is to be opened with a midwest affiliate. In Chicago, Illinois Bell is experimenting with a program in which 100 area mothers watch several extra children at a time. Charles Sherrard, AT&T's Urban Education Project manager stated "We can't say yet what the real benefit of the centers will be to AT&T, but we think they may well reduce turnover, cut absenteeism and give us a big lift in recruiting."

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have opened six day care centers in Baltimore, Chicago, and other smaller cities with garment plants. In the Boston area Avco Corporation is operating a day care center for two shifts on one floor of its Roxbury printing plant. Control Data runs a Minnesota center where fees are as low as five dollars per week per child. Uniroyal tire company is setting up a child care center for as many as three shifts in one southern plant. Oneida Silver, the "Detroit Free Press" and Eastman Kodak are launching pilot programs, or are studying the idea of industrial child care.

One of the best known industrially run care centers was the KLH Child Development Center in Cambridge, Massachusetts. KLH, a manufacturer of stereophonic sound equipment started the center three years ago on a co-operative basis. Parents became members of the corporation that owned and operated the center and the center was financially supported by the Company, the U.S. Childrens Bureau, private contributions and fees paid by parents according to income. However, this year, due to sluggish sales and factory lay-offs the center was forced to quit. Now a community group in conjunction with Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Polaroid is expected to run the center.

Noting increased Federal funding of child-care centers, over 50 firms have begun franchising day care centers. The C&P day care center contracted with a firm, Community Learning Centers, Inc. to run its center. Their center is a remodeled former supermarket not far from the homes of many employees. It charges six dollars a day but C&P pays for half of this. New Internal Revenue Service guidelines say that three dollars a day won't be considered employee compensation so C&P will be able to declare the entire outlay as a business expense. Many other companies such as Singer, General Learning, and Gerber have begun franchising day care centers.

Franchising of day care centers has drawn criticism from people who object to child care being "packaged and marketed like soft ice cream and fried chicken."

Two educators, Ann Cook and Herbert Mack have argued that "more often than not . . . such programs are lowering quality, merely, custodial, and often charge sizeable weekly fees. Frequently the service is a substitute for increased wages." Other critics also worry that "such programs are created primarily as a service to the corporation not as an educational and social opportunity for the children."

## Woman sentenced for abortion

Shirley Wheeler, aged 23, was convicted of manslaughter last month for having an abortion, in the first such court case in the state of Florida.

She was sentenced on October 8 by a judge who offered her two choices: she must either marry the man with whom she had been living, or she must leave the state of Florida, go to her home in North Carolina and live with a member of her immediate family. During the two year probation period she will not be allowed to leave the vicinity of her parents' home without one of her parents, go out at night, go to a bar, or drink alcoholic beverages.

In Florida, as in other states where abortion is illegal, women must seek abortions from unreliable, often dangerous sources. Wheeler risked this, and began hemorrhaging a short time after her pregnancy was terminated. She consulted her own doctor who found that the abortion was incomplete and finished the process. A health examiner found out about it and, discovering the fetus with the catheter still in it, had Wheeler arrested. During the several days she spent in jail, Wheeler was shown pictures of the fetus and underwent such severe emotional strain that her trial was postponed. Finally, at a two day trial, she was found guilty by a jury of three men and three women.

Because there have been no previous abortion court cases in Florida, and there are no adequately experienced women lawyers there, Wheeler went through the experience with virtually no help. Just before her trial, Nancy Stearns, a feminist lawyer in New York heard about her case but could not move fast enough to prevent her conviction. Stearns is now working with the Woman's National

Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC) which has drafted petitions and sent them to the judge and Florida's governor.

WONAAC is an organization of over 1000 women from 29 states representing 253 organizations, founded last summer in New York. It is organized around three demands: the repeal of all anti-abortion laws, the end of forced sterilization, and the repeal of all restrictive contraception laws. At their conference in July, WONAAC called for a national demonstration of support for these demands to be held in Washington D.C. and San Francisco on November 20. According to women from WONAAC's national office in Washington, contingents planning to attend include Women in Psychology, the radical women's caucus of the American Psychological Association, welfare mothers, and women from churches, high schools, campuses, and gay groups.

In addition to organizing the November 20 demonstration, WONAAC is involved at the local and national levels in investigating existing abortion facilities on campuses, in clinics, hospitals, and doctor's offices, and in exploring possibilities for litigation and class action suits.

WONAAC is also planning the National Women's Committee for the Study of Abortion which will be molded after a similar organization formed earlier this year in Europe. It will gather testimony at a national hearing on abortion the week prior to the November demonstration and will also formulate a series of recommendations to be presented to the branches of the government most closely responsible for granting or dealing with them. The delegates carrying these recommendations to the government branches will report on November 20 of the success or failure they encounter in presenting them.

## French Dept. offers translation course marking Proust centenary

In honor of the centenary of the birth of Marcel Proust, the French Department is offering next semester a course in translation that will deal exclusively with his mammoth work, *Remembrance of Things Past*.

An experimental course, Proust will be offered for either 2 or 3 credits on Track A. A student will receive 2 credits for doing the class work and examination, and 3 for class work, examination, and research paper. Class work will be conducted in seminar form, each student being responsible for certain sections of the work.

(In addition, no knowledge of French is necessary and the course is open to all students.)

Miriam Hoge of the French Department, who will be conducting the course, commented on the importance of Marcel Proust as "one of the major forerunners of stream of consciousness technique." Proust is being celebrated this year throughout the world by exhibitions and lectures. A major writer of the 20th century, his style set a new model for writers and completely changed the craft of the novelists.

Two other courses in foreign literature will be available in translation next semester. In the Italian Department, Clavio Ascari is now offering Dante and the Masterpieces of Italian Renaissance in Translation, on Track C. This course will examine a selection of literary greats, including Machiavelli, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Guicciardini, Dasso, and Ariosto. The greatest emphasis will be on the Theatre of the Renaissance, looking at its impact on European Literature, especially the Literature and Poetry of England. Comparisons will be drawn through the visual arts of architecture, sculpture and painting. This semester was devoted entirely to the study of Dante's Divine Comedy. Ascari revived the course this year and will offer it again in subsequent years. Due to a lack of publicity and a confusion over credit hours received for the course (3), enrollment was very small first semester. Second semester, dealing with the Italian Masters of the Renaissance, will be open to all students. The Dante Course is not necessary as prerequisite.

Joseph Bozicevic, head of Russian Studies, is offering Russian Literature of the Century on Track 7 this spring. Spanning a time period from 1880 until the present, students will cover such topics as the realism, critical realism, and symbolism of Russian Literature before the Revolution, Writers and Revolutionary Events, Revolutionary Romanticism, and Relaxation of the Cultural Climate. Since the subject matter is "more utilitarian," literature is closely related to periods of Russian history such as Wartime Communism, the Five-Year Plans of Industrialization and Collectivization, the World War II Period, and the Post-Stalin Era.

Class work will revolve around a required reading list of about eleven selected works, with students reported on various other listed books, in lieu of a term paper. A final may or may not be given.

## Senate works for recognition

an analysis by Diane Smith

The Senate, after an introspective look at itself, is, according to its leaders, considering changes in its structure. After effecting dynamic changes in the social regulations in the last two years, no real controversies have developed in the Senate. In the past, specific issues have rallied student support or opposition; now in the lull between controversies, flaws on its ability to garner "massive student support" behind its operations have caused some concern among the Senators. In spite of the fact that Senate meetings and committees are open to the student body, little extra-senatorial participation has been evoked.

This has led to frenzied discussion concerning a restructuring of the Senate. What is happening, says Legislative Chairman Debbie Mandelker, is neither a "power struggle" nor an effort to abolish the Senate. It must be stressed that if abolition of the legislative structure, a reorganization will follow which may result in a revitalized structure. The Senate, she says, is not working toward its own suicide.

The recent discussions have led to proposals without solutions which, said Mandelker, sometimes reflected personal feelings and often became redundant. A Review Committee was set up two weeks ago to study various courses of action and it will present its report to the Senate next week. If most of the committee members agree on one solution, a majority report will be submitted. Otherwise a dissenting report will be included with the regular report. The nine member committee was chosen with Mandelker's consultation. It includes volunteers as well as two non-volunteers. Although they have an awareness of the Senate's problems, the non-volunteers had not participated greatly in discussions in the past, and were chosen primarily to represent the "non-vocal" portion of the Senate.

The Senate seems to be working for the recognition it receives neither from the faculty nor the students as a whole. To most, it is seen only as a disseminator of information.

# Resigning from America with Berrigan

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by Edwin Kennebeck

"A man of God" is hiding from his government. He has committed a crime; a victimless crime, come to think of it. He has to keep on the move, "eat standing," as at the last meal of the Hebrews in Egypt, "a sign of extreme haste, the crisis of getting out of bondage alive."

But this man on the move is trying to, as the poet said, teach us to sit still. Like another poet, St. John of the Cross, whom he uses as his guru, he wants to tell us about closing down the senses and insinuations in order to arrive at the precisely right piece of ground from which to launch our gestures or words or . . . fires?

Daniel Berrigan, who got caught up with, and caught, writes a far-out, surreal, but lively, funny "update" of a mystical, uh, game plan. I mean, it's fun to grab a lot of in-words, hip-words, and stick them onto the old pieties. But you have to be a shaman like Berrigan to gurgled out of a choked throat the vision that your ordeal has uncovered. Despite his jokes and phrasetwists and echoes of today's noise, despite even his lapses from clarity, he isn't cute. The privilege of the ordeal delivers him from cleverness, from fashionableness.

"Jesus was a notorious freeloader" was not said by Billy Graham, because it is said by Daniel Berrigan, who is not a comforter. He won't even give a break to us letters-to-the-editor-writers: "Appeals to the President on the occasion of the latest international outrage, letters (dead letters) to powers and dominations (dead powers), etc., etc. The problems are thereby objectivized; they are never personally assumed. Methods and tactics continue to rest on dead assumptions . . . that the powers are moral in intent, and respond to moral appeal, that governance lends its ear to thoughtful citizens that the military . . . is the instrument of sane men in the family of nations."

"The Dark Night of Resistance" is a book by one of our most notorious citizens, who became notorious in his capacity as a citizen. He is writing a poem; as John of the Cross did. "Poetry — the primary inevitable response to tyranny." With commentary. One of the few authentic shamans we have at the moment. "The first step

toward freedom is the cutting of the umbilical of unfreedom. You do not know what lies beyond. If you do know, you are probably on the wrong track, something remains that is not your due, your life and its plan still lie in someone else's pocket."

"Culture as 'amnesia,' a sleeping pill. It invariably lays a spell on the believer who swallows it." "Ya got no style or breeding, Daniel."

"We are required . . . to resign from America, in order to join the heart of man." So the outlaw Jesuit, whose sense of national obligation has been minimized by the large criminal acts of small national minds, writes in praise of Buddha. He invites us to think about the images of Buddha he saw in Hanoi, "his ecstatic closed eyes summoning the night of the senses. Like a jar, like a universe; he said . . . All creation will stream from you, you who let it all go." Teach us to care and not to care. Bob Dylan's gorgeous

lines might be a Berrigan continuo: "I am ready to go anywhere, I am ready for to fade into my own parade."

The photo on the verso of the book jacket shows this dangerous grinning man in a wintry field, with bare stalks and branches behind him; I suppose it could be Block Island. I think of him not slinking around in haste to evade the FBI sharpies, but biding his time wherever he was, letting his senses and loves and hates go dark, waiting, then going to where he kept his paper and pen or typewriter and putting down the newest simple understanding that had come to him. Over many months. Then letting it all come together, to life, in this book of meditations. Very lively meditations, very sensuous guides to a silencing of the senses' much more penetrating than my facile paradoxes.

## Bernstein's phantasm

by Bethany Woodward

Leonard Bernstein recorded a really good album at the New York Philharmonic called "The Sorcerer's Apprentice." If you'd like to go on a musical phantasm this is a great album to do it with. It's extremely visual and sensory capable of allowing you to create multidimensional fantasies of your own. The album does have specific stories of its own if you'd rather follow them.

"The Sorcerer's Apprentice" is a composition by Paul Dukas, a French composer who lived from 1865 to 1935. It's a story about a boy who wants to be a wizard. Overhearing the Wizard he's studying under say some magic words, the boy decides to try these words out himself when the Wizard is gone. One of the boy's jobs is carrying buckets of water from the well to the tub. Looking at a broom, the boy says the magic words (Om mani padre Om) and the broom comes to life, picks up the buckets, goes for the water, brings it in, and pours it in the tub. It's really great. The only problem is the broom doesn't stop bringing in water and the boy almost drowns in a flood of french horn and violin chords. The sorcerer does come back in time to say the right magic words

—flourish of trumpets—and makes everything all right again. (Mickey Mouse plays the apprentice in Walt Disney's movie "Fantasia").

"Night on Bald Mountain" by Modest Mussorgsky, was written in 1867. It's a really eerie composition about a Halloween night when all the evil spirits in the world meet on Bald Mountain to hold a convention of sorts. All the instruments in the orchestra represent a different evil spirit which creates a bizarre musical effect.

"Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks" by Richard Strauss, was written in 1895. It's a story about Till Eulenspiegel who is a practical joker. A case against him is finally brought up by the local police department and Till is brought to trial, found guilty, sentenced to death and hung. The music gets extremely schmalzy after Till's death played up by the violins in a good Lawrence Welk manner.

"Danse Macabre" by Camille Saint-Saens, is a tremendously visual composition. It's all about a dance of the dead which involves very weird musical arrangements. The dance reaches a frenzied height and breaks suddenly with morning music by an oboe.

"The Sorcerer's Apprentice" is illusionary and a great album to let go with.

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